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Three months.....50
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Administrators' and Executors' Notices, $1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 3 50	LE 7 45	Huntingdon,	AR 11 10	AR 7 10
4 10	8 05	McConnellstown,	10 52	6 51
4 18	8 13	Pleasant Grove,	10 45	6 44
4 35	8 29	Marklesburg,	10 31	6 36
4 50	8 43	Coffee Run,	10 17	6 19
4 57	8 53	Rough & Ready,	10 10	6 09
5 07	9 05	Cove,	9 59	5 55
5 11	9 09	Fisher's Summit,	9 55	5 50
AR 5 30	AR 9 25		LE 9 40	LE 5 40
LE 5 40	LE 9 40	Saxton,	AR 9 25	AR 5 30
5 57	10 00	Riddlesburg,	9 07	5 10
6 03	10 06	Hopewell,	9 00	5 00

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

6 19	10 24	Piper's Run,	8 44	4 45
6 44	10 49	Hamilton,	8 24	4 20
AR 7 00	AR 11 05	Bloody Run,	LE 8 10	LE 4 05

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 9 40		Saxton,	AR 8 30	AR 5 30
9 55		Coalmont,	8 15	5 15
10 00		Crawford,	8 05	5 05
AR 10 10		Dudley,	LE 8 00	LE 5 00
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL	LAFAYETTE EXPRESS	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION	STATIONS.	EASTWARD THROUGH EXPRESS	FAST MAIL	COMMODATION	THROUGH FREIGHT
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 17	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	.....	1 43
5 25	.....	.....	5 36	Mt. Union,	11 26	9 45	.....	1 35
5 35	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	.....	1 25
5 43	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	9 31	.....	1 18
5 59	7 40	6 56	6 07	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 21	1 05	1 07
6 15	.....	.....	6 21	Petersburg,	10 47	9 07	12 52	.....
6 23	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	12 44	.....
6 31	.....	.....	6 36	Spruce Creek,	10 35	8 55	12 38	.....
6 49	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 23	.....
6 58	.....	.....	7 00	Tyrone,	10 13	8 33	12 16	.....
7 08	.....	.....	7 10	Tipton,	.....	.....	12 05	.....
7 14	.....	.....	.....	Fosteria,	.....	.....	12 00	.....
7 20	.....	.....	7 20	Bell's Mills,	9 53	8 14	11 50	.....
7 40	8 55	8 21	7 40	Altoona,	9 40	8 00	11 40	.....
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 37 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 28 A. M. and arrives at Hunting on, 11 25 A M.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.00 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10,15 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 75 and $2 60. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

PASSENGERS by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

TRAINS leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

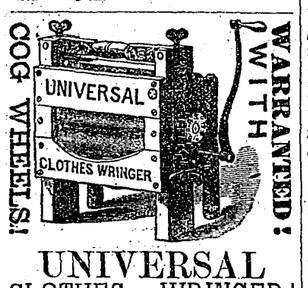
G. A. NICOLLS,
Dec. 8, 1863, *General Superintendent.*

VARNISHES, PAINTS & GLASS.

WE offer to Dealers, Coach-makers, and House Painters, at the very lowest nett cash prices the best *Coach and Cabinet Varnishes*; best *White Lead*; French and American *Zincs*; Chrome Greens and Yellows, Drop and Ivory Blacks, and a full assortment of all the *finer colors*—such as Vermillions, Lakes, Tube Colors, &c., also, Paint and Varnish Brushes, of the best make. Glazier's Diamonds and Polutz; Paint Mills; single and double thick Glass, of all descriptions, and all Materials used by House and Coach Painters—which we can sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house, from the fact that we keep down our expenses by conducting our business personally.

Mr. RAU—one of the firm—for many years manufactured the Varnishes, sold by the late C. Schrack. We feel confident that our Varnishes, are equal, if not *superior*, to any manufactured in this country. We warrant them to give entire satisfaction, and if not as represented, the money will be refunded. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. *A liberal discount made to the trade.*

FELTON & RAU,
138 Nth FOURTH Street, corner Cherry,
Oct. 3-6m. PHILADELPHIA.



UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer*,	$10,00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	7,00
No. 2½	" " "	6,00
No. 3.	*Small* " "	5,00
No. 8.	*Large Hotel*, "	14,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry* { to run steam or hand.	18,00
No. 22.	*Large* " { to run steam or hand.	30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1864. NO. 38.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the county, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

[For the Globe.]

CAMP OF THE PENNA. RESERVE CORPS, Bristoe Station, Virginia.

A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Composed by a Veteran who has been in Huntingdon, but now in the Field in Virginia.

Freemen, list, thy bleeding country,
Calls aloud for volunteers!
Hear ye not the fiendish war cry
Floating on the Southern breeze.

Hear ye not the thundering cannon,
Borne along by traitors, knaves,
Sending forth their bloody lightning!
Will ye bow to be their slaves?

Rally forth from every station,
Grasp the sword with willing hand,
While the stars and stripes are floating
Proudly o'er our bleeding land.

Fearless raise the deadly weapon,
When the mandate peals to arms,
Trusting in the God of battles,
Knowing He is at the helm.

For the sake of home and loved ones,
Firmly till your latest breath,
Breathe the soul-inspiring motto,
Shouting, "Liberty or Death."

Now, for God's sake, come and help us;
We have fought the battles long.
Proudly earn the richest laurels
Ever won by mortal man.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

How Kilpatrick Scouted and Scoured the Country.—A Court Martial Gobbled—The Raiders Welcomed by Unionists and Contrabands.—Fighting in the Suburbs of the Rebel Capital.—Richmond Shelled—Attempt to Free the Prisoners—Secretary Seddon's Property Burned—A Negro Traitor Hung—Capture of Dahlgreen.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The special correspondent of the New York Tribune reports the following: The much talked of raid by General Kilpatrick has ended with failure as to the main results intended to be accomplished, but with success in cutting the railroad between Lee's army and Richmond, the destruction of much property, stores, &c., and the actual shelling of Richmond.

Starting on Sunday at 3 A. M., from camp, with five thousand cavalry, picked from his own and Generals Merritt's and Gregg's divisions, he proceeded to the Rapidan, crossing at Ely Ford. From thence the column marched to Spottsylvania Court House, which place he reached without encountering any opposition.

From Spottsylvania Court House to the end of his daring journey he was more or less harassed by the rebels, and frequently found that his lines had fallen in very unpleasant places. At the place last named the command was divided into different parties who were to scour the country, as they proceeded toward a common centre, Richmond. Every road was to be carefully scouted, that no concealed foes, even in small numbers, should be left behind, so as to concentrate, and worry him.

The expedition was a warlike tour, wherein all the fun, chickens, turkeys, geese, hogs, corn, oats, hay, horses, mules, negroes, graybacks, whether made of flesh or paper, that could be had, were obtained. They carried with them but two or three feeds each for their horses, and about as many days' rations for the men, the General being determined that for once the celebrated order, "subsist on the enemy's country," should be faithfully executed.

On Monday they reached the Virginia Central railroad, and tore up the track in four places, destroying whatever property would render the road useful. At Frederick's hall, on the Central Railroad, they came upon a court martial peacefully holding its sessions, and captured a colonel, five captains, and two lieutenants. Genl. Lee had passed over the railroad, on his way to his army, but about an hour before our men reached it.

As they passed through the country in the most good natured way, questioning as to whether any Yanks had been seen there lately, the inhabitants could not believe that it was Lincoln's cavalry who were paying them a visit. The negroes generally were delighted and many, in the presence of their owners, asked to be allowed to go along. A large number were thus gathered together, who cheerfully trudged along with the cavalry, delighted at gaining their freedom.

Occasional Union families were encountered, who gave valuable information, and freely offered what they had to eat and drink. Leaving Frederick's Hall on Monday, they pushed on to Richmond a detachment of five hundred, under Colonel Dahlgren, keeping well to the right in the direction of Louisa Court House, while Gen. Kilpatrick, with the main body, moved upon Ashland, both parties scouring the country thoroughly, and doing all possible damage.

As the forces neared Richmond the two main parties began concentrating. Col. Dahlgren was to move down to the right of Richmond, destroying as much of the James River Canal as possible; then, taking the river road, was to cross opposite and enter the city from the south side, and attempt the deliverance of the prisoners on Belle Isle. General Kilpatrick, with the main body, was to attack the city by the Brooke turnpike simultaneously, if possible, with the other movement.

It was hoped to reach the city on Monday night or early on the following morning, when a partial if not total surprise could be effected. Two of those fatalities which more than once during this war have snatched success from the very grasp of those who, by their valor and daring, have richly deserved the victor's crown, interposed to prevent the consummation of one of the best conceived and most brilliant plans of the whole war.

Colonel Dahlgren had taken a negro to pilot him to Richmond. The detachment had rapidly moved across the country, destroying barns, forage, and everything which could possibly be of service to the enemy. Pushing on, so as to reach Richmond as soon as possible, Colonel Dahlgren discovered that his negro guide had betrayed him, and led him towards Goochland instead of to Richmond, and on Tuesday morning he found himself miles in just the opposite direction from that which he wished to take. The negro was promptly hung for his baseness.—Exasperated by this treachery, the men burned the barns and outbuildings of John A. Seddan, rebel Secretary of War, and it is, perhaps, fortunate that the gentleman himself was not present.

Retracing his steps, Col Dahlgren marched down the river road, destroying the Dover flour mills, and several private flouring establishments and saw mills. His force also did considerable injury to the James river canal, burning canal boats, and seriously damaging one or two locks. They did not reach the immediate vicinity of Richmond till after noon, when everybody was on the alert, Kilpatrick having already made his attack.

Colonel Dahlgren's detachment was divided into several parties, for the accomplishment of different objects, keeping together, however. One party attempted to cross the river, but were repulsed. A very sharp fight ensued, and, finding the enemy in superior numbers, and confronting them on every road, the force was compelled to fall back. In attempting to cut their way out, Major Cook, of the 2d New York, with about one hundred and fifty men, got separated from the rest.

The other detachments succeeded in rejoining General Kilpatrick, but nothing has been heard of this one.—The people on the road and some of the prisoners aver that a colonel, who had but one leg, was captured by the rebels. If so, it is feared he must have been wounded. Strong hopes are entertained that, with his usual determination, he has cut his way through with at least part of his one hundred and fifty men.

Meanwhile, General Kilpatrick had advanced down the Brooke turnpike from Ashland, having torn up the rails at that point, destroying the telegraph as he marched. At one station however an operator succeded in sending a dispatch to Richmond, announcing that the Yankees were coming.—He was a prisoner in less than fifteen minutes, but that short time put Richmond on the *qui vive*, and it has since been ascertained, that about a dozen pieces were put in battery, and new entrenchments thrown up while waiting his arrival.

The troops reached the outer fortifications early on Tuesday morning, and as the spires and houses of the city came in view, cheer upon cheer went up from our men.

Riding rapidly forward, the outer line of works was entered. The rebels, then surrounded, threw down their arms, many of them surrendering, and others taking to their heels. A fight then ensued for the next line, but the batteries were too much for them, and so, with his battery, Genl. Kilpatrick opened upon the city.

There is no doubt that the men would have dashed upon and over anything that stood in their way, so enthusiastic had they become; but Gen Kilpatrick acted the wiser part, and, as the shrill whistle of the locomotive told of the bringing up of reinforcements from Pickett's brigade, at Bottom's Bridge and vicinity, he reluctantly gave the order to move towards Mechanicsville.

That this was difficult to do became apparent. On every road the enemy's pickets confronted them, and a series of manœuvres took place in which the enemy were found to be on the alert at every point. Night coming on, Kilpatrick with his accustomed audacity, halted and made preparations to encamp. He had chosen a place however too near a rebel camp, and of this act he was reminded by being shelled out of his position; so the command groped its way on in the darkness and gloom, fighting when pressed too hard, and with the tell tale whistle of the locomotive now warning them that troops were being hurried back to Bottom Bridge in the hope of cutting off their retreat.

On Monday General Butler received orders to send over a force to meet General Kilpatrick, and assist him, if necessary. This movement was part of General Kilpatrick's plan as proposed. Had he known of or expected a force at New Kent Court House or at Bottom Bridge, he would not have turned away from Richmond, but would have entreated General Butler's forces to fight for the same place.

Two thousand infantry, under Col. Dunkin, 4th United States colored regiment, eight hundred cavalry under Colonel Spear, 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, and Reiger's First Battery, the whole under command of Col. West, were ordered to New Kent Court House, there to be governed by circumstances as to further movements. The infantry and colored troops left Yorktown on Monday afternoon, and reached New Kent Court House about noon the next day, having made an extraordinary march through rain and mud.

The cavalry left Williamsburg on Monday night, and arrived on Tuesday morning about eight o'clock. On Tuesday afternoon, Col. Spear took a portion of his cavalry force and proceeded to Tunstall's Station, where he destroyed a new steam saw mill and its machinery, burned a freight car and twenty thousand feet of lumber.—Tuesday night a portion of Kilpatrick's force was discovered, but not knowing whether they were rebels or not, preparations were made to give them a warm reception. On Wednesday morning the question was solved, and as the two columns of cavalry came in on both sides of the colored brigade, drawn up to receive them, the mutual cheers were deafening.

This incident is marked from the fact that heretofore the Army of the Potomac and particularly the cavalry, have entertained a marked dislike to colored troops. After resting awhile, they resumed their march down the Peninsula. General Davis, who led, had several men shot by guerillas, and General Kilpatrick and his attendants chased a body of them, capturing a lieutenant and two men. The force picked up on their way one of the escaped prisoners, a Colonel Watson, or Watkins, of an Ohio regiment.

The troops went into camp a few miles from Fort Magruder, on Thursday night, and yesterday were to advance to Williamsburg, for the object of procuring forage and rations, and resting the command. This raid has been one of the most daring of the war, and but for the two fatalities mentioned, would have proved a complete success.

The men and horses have borne the hard marching remarkably well, the saddles not being removed during the trip, and but little sleep given to the men.

Over five hundred prisoners were taken, but from the nature of the expedition it was impossible to bring them in. The casualties have not yet been ascertained. Colonel Dahlgren, Major Cook, and Lieutenant Colonel Litchfield, with about one hundred and fifty men, are missing. The latter is known to have been wounded. Too much praise cannot be awarded Col. Dahlgren, nor too much regret felt at his supposed capture.

Not fully recovered from the loss of his leg in the charge upon Hagerstown he volunteered his services to General Kilpatrick, and was assigned to the most important command in the expedition. The greatest consternation prevailed in Richmond during the fighting, as well it might. The men who have been baffled of their prey—the rebel capital—feel that they would have been gloriously successful if the authorities at Washington had permitted General Butler to co-operate with them, and keep pickets of infantry deployed down the Peninsula.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, For some time past it has been known that persons, professing to be agents of other States, have been busily tampering with our citizens at home and in the army, endeavoring, by false representations, to induce individuals to enter or re-enter the service as from those States, and remonstrances have been in vain made against the continuance of this paltry system of seduction;

And whereas, Information has now been received that one of the regiments of Pennsylvania has enlisted almost bodily as from another State; and it appears to be necessary to take some public means to put our citizens on their guard against the arts by which results so disastrous to the men and their families may be effected in others of her regiments which Pennsylvania has delighted to honor;

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do issue this, my proclamation, addressed to all citizens of the commonwealth, but especially and emphatically to her veterans in the army, cautioning them against allowing themselves to be seduced from her service. By enlisting in regiments of other States they deprive their families at home of that generous and liberal aid which our law has provided for them as a right, and not as a charity; they will not enjoy the right of suffrage which an approaching amendment of the Constitution will give to our absent volunteers; they cut themselves loose from the ties which bind them to their homes, and which bind Pennsylvania to give them constant care and assistance in the field, an obligation which our State has never neglected. If wounded or sick, they will no longer be fostered by our agents, and received with applause and consideration, as men who have done honor to Pennsylvania; they bring the history of their regiments to an abrupt close; their names will no longer be entered on our rolls; all the glorious recollections of their valor and sufferings will be sickened by the fact that they have abandoned their native State; deserted the great Commonwealth under whose banner they have earned for themselves and for her the highest reputation for courage and all the martial virtues, and that they have done this under inducements which are in fact unfounded, and at the very time when their friends and neighbors at home were preparing for them bounties probably larger than those offered by other States, and certainly much larger, if the support afforded to their families be taken into account.

I therefore appeal to our noble volunteers not to abandon the Commonwealth. She has been proud of the glory which their course hitherto has shed abundantly on her. As a mother she has a right to the honors to be won in future by her children. Stand by her, and she will stand by you, and you will have the richest reward in the grateful affections and sympathies of your families, your friends, your neighbors and your fellow-citizens.

But if you leave her for the service of other States, you throw away all these, for their people will regard you merely as mercenaries, and when they have fulfilled their bargains, will leave you and your families to shift for your selves. Recollect your homes and your families and your friends and the banners which the Commonwealth first bestowed upon you, which you have carried so gloriously upon many a bloody field, and which, defaced by shot and shell, but still bearing the names of the battles in which you have been distinguished, she has provided for receiving at the close of the war, and preserving as holy relics of your patriotism and devotion to the cause of our common country. These things are worth more to you and to your children than money. Do not grieve and disappoint your friends by abandoning them all.

I take this occasion to enjoin upon all Magistrates, District Attorneys and other officers, a strict vigilance in enforcing the laws of this Commonwealth against all persons who shall within this State attempt to recruit volunteers for other States.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

A. G. CURTIN.

ELI SLIFER, Secy of Commonwealth.

A Remarkable Vision.

A solicitor, resident in the Isle of Wight, had business in Southampton. He stayed at one of those hotels for which the town of mail steamers is famous, and after dinner he was looking over his law papers, while he sipped his port. He was aroused from his foolscap and red tape by the opening of a door. His wife (whom he had left at home in the Isle of Wight,) entered, gazed at him steadfastly, and passed out through the opposite door. He naturally thought it was a hallucination, and resumed his reading with a wondering smile at his own weakness. But within a quarter of an hour the same thing occurred again, and there was, on the countenance of the spectre, an imploring look which terrified him. He at once resolved to return home; with some difficulty got a boatman to take him across, and when he reached his house he was struck by the ghastly and alarmed look of his maid servant who opened the door. This woman was so frightened by his unexpected return, that she spontaneously confessed her intention to murder her mistress; and her confession was confirmed by the fact that she had concealed a knife under her pillow. This is a very perplexing case for those who think spectral phenomena can be philosophically explained. Here you have the phantom of a living person projected entirely without that person's consciousness. Let it be assumed that a person in extreme peril can, by intense volition, act on the nervous system of the universe, so as to influence his dearest friend; but here the person whose likeness appeared was entirely devoid of apprehension, while the servant, who alone knew what was likely to happen, would naturally exert no volition towards revealing it.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

S. B. CHANEY, Editor,

To whom all communications on the subject of Education should be addressed.

Communicated.

Teacher's Trials.

There is, perhaps, no man who gets as little credit for his labors and exertions as the School Teacher. We frequently hear persons say, "the teacher has nothing to do; he has only to work six hours a day, at nice light work, in a dry shady place," and various other expressions that show undoubtedly, that the persons who say so, are unacquainted with the trials and troubles of a teacher's life. To all such we beg to present a brief sketch of the trials that daily fall to the lot of the teacher. True, he has to work but six hours with the pupils under his immediate care; but how many other hours has he to pass in hard and patient study, that he may be able to present new ideas to the minds of his scholars, when they assemble for their daily instruction?—How many hours of the time for sweet invigorating slumber are taken up in forming plans to present, the oft explained, but poorly understood problem, in a manner that it may be as clear as the light from the noon-day sun, to the most obtuse student.—Counting the hours in which he is engaged with his pupils as nothing, he still does work sufficient for his poorly paid services. But is his direct instruction to his scholars nothing, when for six long hours, he is obliged to breathe the heated and impure air of the school room, while his voice is constantly kept in use, and his mental faculties on a constant strain. The minister who preaches his weekly sermon has but a poor excuse for weakness of voice when compared with the teacher; and only those who have experienced a constant strain upon the mental faculties, can know the wearing, tearing and tiring effect upon the human system. Then, O ye parents, who have three or four children continually transgressing your commands and tormenting you with simple senseless questions, how often do you lose command of your temper, and declare you are worried almost to death with their petulant manners, and how often are they sent to school to be out of the way? Do you ever think the teacher has nothing to do, who has sixty, seventy, or eighty children, of almost as many different dispositions, under his control? how he has to coax the timid to exertion, force the indolent to industry, crush the bad habits of the immoral, and demand obedience from the rebellious; and at the same time instil into the young, listless minds that knowledge that is to make them what they will be, in this life, and have much to do with their fate in the next?

And then after a day so spent, when he sits himself down to rest his weary body, and to soothe his aching brow, an indignant parent rushes in upon his apparent leisure, and with flashing eyes and angry voice "wants to know why his poor boy must be beaten nearly to death, for missing a lesson, when detaining after school would have done far better." We barely get started with an explanation, when a voice, tuned to the highest pitch, interrupts him by demanding "the reason that their dear child must be penned up after school hours, when it is the teacher's *privilege* to use the rod." By the time they are pacified another parent enters "to inform him that he is too severe, and requires too much from such young minds," and another "to inquire if he could not be a little more strict, and have the advancement a little more rapid," and another, who is haunted with that terribly awful idea of partiality, "would like to know if he don't think more of one scholar than another," and goes away doubly certain of it and its enormities, when he plainly tells her, that of course a good scholar is more thought of than a wicked, evil disposed one.

So the day passes on, and he lays himself down, that in sleep he may rest his overtasked nature, and be free from his thankless toil. Some may think this picture overdrawn; but a fair and candid mind will discover there is more truth than poetry" in it, and that it should be remedied at once. But how? some may ask. Not by the parents taking the part of the children in every supposed wrong; but simply by the parents taking more interest in the schools to which their children belong, by visiting them frequently, and becoming acquainted with the plans of the teacher; by assisting him to carry them out, and by instilling into the minds of their children, respect for the teacher and his rules. Until this is done, education cannot prosper, and it would be well if parents would act in the matter immediately. J. R. S.

A Good Story.

In the Editor's Drawer of Harper's *Magazine*, was the following good story of Illinois soldiers and an Illinois Colonel—the latter, Col. Oglesby, well known to fame:

Well, one day his fife and drum majors went out into the woods to practice a new tune. Attracted no doubt by the melody, a fine, fat shoat of musical proclivities, came near—alas! for the safety of his own bacon too near—for our bass drummer "by a change of base,"—made a base attack on his front; while the fifer by a bold and rapid flank movement charged in the rear. T was soon over; a few well directed volleys of clubs and other persuasives were applied and piggy went dead again a martyr to his love for music! But how to get the deceased porker to camp? "That's what's the matter" now. After considerable discussion, an idea strikes the drummer (not so as to hurt him:) "We'll put him in the drum," "Just the thing, by hokey," said the fifer. One head was taken out, the hog stowed in, and our heroes started for camp, their drum between them. In the meantime the regiment were out for a dress parade and the Colonel somewhat vexed at the absence of his principal musicians, no sooner saw the "gents than in a voice of reprimand, he ordered them to take their places with the music. The drum bearers halted, looked at each other, then at the Colonel—but said never a word. The Colonel repeated his order in a style so emphatic that it couldn't be misunderstood. The dealers in pork felt a crisis had arrived, and that an explanation had become a "military necessity." So the drummer going up close to the Colonel made him acquainted with the state of affairs, winding up with "We 'low, Col. to bring the best quarter over to your mess." "Sick, oh? thundered the Colonel, "why did'nt you say so at first? Go to your quarters! of course! Battallion, right face!"—The Colonel had fresh pork for supper.

The Care of Teeth.

The Peoples Dental Journal, of Chicago, is near akin to Hall's Journal of Health, in the plainness and directions with which it discusses matters in its special department. The following from the pen of the editor on the Care of the Teeth, favors the people rather more than the dentists, and is certainly worth the attention of the former:

"The decay of the teeth is the result of external agents, corroding and dissolving out the limy portion of their structure. In other words, the decay of the teeth is from chemical causes, acting from without, and not from any disease within, as many suppose. With this view, what would be the most efficient means of preserving the teeth from decay? Clearly positive and unqualified cleanliness of the parts, is the rational means to be adopted. To accomplish this, a thorough and careful use of the tooth-brush and tooth-pick after each meal, or at least once each day, is indispensable. No other agents can be made as efficient. The friction of the brush removes all deleterious matter from under the free edges of the gums, and from the exposed surfaces of the teeth, whilst the toothpick (one made from a common goose quill is always the best) can be readily insinuated between the teeth, to remove any particle of food remaining, which, if left, will decompose and generate an acid which unites with the lime of the tooth and breaks down its structure.

But, says one, I know a person, sixty years old, who seldom, if ever, brushes his teeth, and yet they are perfectly sound. Very likely what you say may be true. We have seen similar cases, but whenever they occur they are found in persons who have remarkably firm and well organized teeth, and the secretions of whose mouths are normal, not only free from destructive agents, but calculated to neutralize whatever acids may be generated by the decomposition of food lodged between and around the teeth.

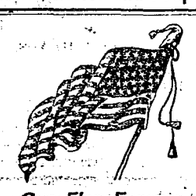
It is often asked at how early an age ought the teeth to be cleansed. You might, with as much propriety, ask the physician how soon the child ought to be cared for in order to insure good health. We answer, as soon as they are exposed to the action of external influences, which is as soon as they make their appearance. If parents would pay attention to this simple but highly important practice of frequent and thorough cleansing of their children's teeth, and would accustom them to the habit of cleansing them for themselves, as soon as they are old enough, as carefully as they do the habit of keeping their face and hands clean, much unnecessary suffering would be prevented, and their bills with the dentist would be much smaller."

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Mch. 16, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION *REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."*—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Keep it Before the People---The Friends of the Soldier.

In the Senate on Wednesday, Mar., 9, 1864, the following amendment to the Constitution was proposed, and under consideration on its final passage, viz:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION IV. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections of the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

On the question, Shall this amendment pass? the following gentlemen voted in favor of allowing soldiers to vote:

Benj. Champneys, Lancaster
George Connell, Philadelphia
John M. Dunlap, Lancaster
David Fleming, Dauphin
J. L. Graham, Allegheny
Thos. Hoge, Venango
G. W. Householder, Bedford
Henry Johnson, Lycoming
Wm. Kinsey, Bucks
M. B. Lowry, Erie
C. C. M'Candless, Butler
Jeremiah Nichols, Philadelphia
Jacob Ridgway, Philadelphia
Dr. Thos. St. Clair, Indiana
Wm. J. Turrell, Susquehanna
S. F. Wilson, Tioga
W. Worthington, West Chester
John P. Penney, Allegheny.

The following gentlemen voted against allowing soldiers to vote:

H. B. Beardslee, Wayne
C. M. Donovan, Philadelphia
John Latta, Westmoreland
J. B. Stark, Luzerne
David Montgomery, Northumberland
J. C. Smith, Montgomery
W. A. Wallace, Clearfield.

The following gentlemen were present but did not vote, viz:

Geo. H. Bucher, Cumberland
Hiester Clymer, Berks
A. Hiestand Glatz, York
Wm. Hopkins, Washington
C. L. Lamberton, Clarion
Bernhard Reilly, Schuylkill
Wm. M'Sherry, Adams
G. W. Stein, Northampton.

Let the loyal citizens and soldiers take notice that *every Union man* is found on the side of the brave defenders of their country, while the copperhead traitors even refuse to grant them the privilege of electing their own rulers. Comment is unnecessary.

THE VICTORY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Well done, New Hampshire! As in the spring of 1864, the wires flash forth from her granite hills auspicious news, that thrills the hearts of Union men everywhere with joy. Her mountain air is instinct with love of freedom and the Union, and right gloriously have her sons opened the great contest of 1864. The Union candidates for Governor and State Councillors sweep the State by three thousand majority. We have nine out of twelve Senators, and a majority of seventy-five in the House, thus insuring a United States Senator for six years.—We hail this magnificent victory as the forerunner and the symbol of that grandest of national triumphs, which will result, next fall, in the crushing out of the rebellion, the suppression of factious partisanship, the vindication of the majesty of the law, and the full establishment of an indissoluble and regenerated Union.

GEN. BUTLER IN ENGLAND.—Opinion in England with regard to General Butler appears to be undergoing a change. The London *Spectator* concludes a review of Parton's life of Butler as follows: "This biography leaves on our minds no doubt that the Union possesses in Gen. Butler a man of rare and original capacity, extraordinarily fitted for constructive administration, and without any tendency to cruelty, though with that indifference to the feelings of others so often marked in very strong men. Of all the men who fill our European history the one he is most—strangely like—is Frederick the Great."

☞ Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, declines being considered a candidate for the Presidency.

☞ The rebels, learning that a new election had filled the vacancy in our State Senate occasioned by the detention of Major Harry A. White as a prisoner, have released him from prison and set him at liberty.

WHY DOES THE SANITARY COMMISSION NEED SO MUCH MONEY?—This is a plain question, honestly asked, and there is a plain and honest answer.—The work of distributing supplies to the sick and wounded, while of course it involves much expense, is but one of five directions in which the Sanitary Commission are laboring to ward off disease and death from the soldier, to ensure speedy recovery, to relieve the anxiety of relatives at home, and to make the dear bought experience of those already long in the field available to regiments just entering it.—This wonderful machinery cannot be kept in motion without a very large expenditure, and as the results for good depending upon it have been decided, by the judgments of humane and sagacious men, to so far exceed the cost, vast as it is, the whole must be kept a-going. All these distinct departments of the Commission's work draw their support from the "Central Treasury." The demands upon the treasury call for a monthly deposit in it of $40,000, and although the branches of supply (so amply furnished of late by the proceeds of "Sanitary Fairs,") may fill it with money and goods, the constant drain upon it creates for it constant renewal. Few things could be more interesting to our philanthropic public, than the record furnished by the semi-monthly Sanitary Commission Bulletin of the vast work accomplished in the army, and the systematic detail of the honest expenditure of the people's bounty. The record is the appeal. It asks whether the people wish this agency in behalf of the soldiers, in the tent and battle-field—at the East, the West and the South—to cease, or whether it is their will to have it continue in its largeness of plan, its scientific exactness, its thoroughness of detail, its promptness in meeting emergencies, its ability to do all that the friends at home would themselves desire to do for soldiers. If they say it must still go on with its work, then must they contribute liberally, not only to the branches, and to the local sources of supply, but also to the Central Treasury of the Commission.

Sauce for the Goose.

The Richmond newspapers are filled not only with details of what was accomplished by Kilpatrick in his late raid to the rebel capital; but also with phrenzied editorial comments upon the event. The rebel editors fall to scolding "like very drabs," and they denounce the act of destroying supplies of food as unchristian, devilish and Vandalish. They want the scarcity caused by the destruction of bread-stuffs to be visited upon the heads of the Union prisoners in rebel hands, or in other words they want the work of starving them to death finished up. One blood-thirsty editor even goes so far as to urge the imitation of English rule among the Sepoys, *by blowing the prisoners among Kilpatrick's men from the cannon's mouth*, and all this he wants done before the sun goes down. The "chivalry" should bear in mind that when they inaugurated war they were bound to take all its consequences. The Government of the United States is pretty indulgent; but it could hardly be expected that it would confine itself to sprinklings of rose water and peltings with sugar plums to offset the rifled shots, iron rams, sunken torpedoes, and other infernal contrivances of the Davis crew. The slave power never saw anything vandalish or unchristian in the butcheries of Quantrell, the plunderings and burnings of John Morgan, or the wholesale piracies of Semmes. It was all right to shell Carlisle without the usual notice to non-combatants; putting York under contribution was perfectly proper in rebel sight, and cutting the throats of wounded prisoners, and mutilating and hiding the body of a gallant Union officer were commendable acts when committed by traitors; but the case is very different when their own ox gets a little of the goring he was so free in administering to others. The South is realizing in its own case the ancient adage that "no rogue yet felt the halter draw with good opinion of the law." The natural effect of slavery is to engender a spirit of intolerant cruelty that knows no law except its own fierce will. It is a hard lesson for these self-elected lords of creation to have to yield to the hard fortunes of stern war, and their whinings over the just punishment inflicted upon them, render them as ridiculous in the eyes of the world as the example of the foiled bully who falls to blubbering and threatening, when he is turned upon and soundly thrashed by the party whom he had sought to oppress. —*Evening Bulletin.*

THE FATE OF COL. DAHLGREEN.—The Richmond papers are filled with accounts of Kilpatrick's raid.

The *Examiner* says that Col. Dahlgreen was killed at Walkerton. He has two bullets through the head, one through the hand, and two in the body. He was stripped naked and left lying on the road.

A number of our men were captured, and the *Whig* says "they shall not be treated as prisoners of war, but this day's sun shall not go down before every scoundrel taken is blown from the cannon's mouth."

The election of local officers takes place next Friday.

The Claims of Disabled Soldiers.

The men who have gone to the war have a large and urgent claim on those who have stayed at home. It is no light thing to be a soldier when there is hard campaigning and fighting to do. It is not only to put life in danger, but it is to tear yourself away from all the dearest ties and affections of home. And those who volunteer in our service, who enter our armies and go through all the trying hardships of active military duty in the field, are, generally speaking, not those who have most at stake, who possess the largest interest in the peace and prosperity of the country. They are, for the most part, poor and humble, though honest and patriotic men, who love their Government and are willing to die for it, but who, nevertheless, risk or suffer a terrible sacrifice in leaving those behind who are literally dependent on them for every necessary of life—for bread, clothing and shelter.

And when these devoted, heroic soldiers come home with broken health and maimed bodies, and no opportunity or power to earn the subsistence which they gave up to do battle for the nation against its enemies, should they not be cared for? Should they not be special objects of the grateful sympathy and generous assistance of their fellow-citizens? Surely they ought, and we wish to put in a plea for the returned invalided volunteer, whose crippled or diseased condition necessarily narrows the sphere in which he can exert his faculties and strength as a laborer seeking an independent support.

When, therefore, there are vacant situations which the returned soldier, who has lost a limb or is in feeble health, may fill as well as the able bodied man, the soldier should be preferred in every instance, and our citizens should always bear this fact in mind and act accordingly. We sh'ld all remember, constantly, that these wounded and invalided defenders of our liberties, lives, and property have sacrificed themselves for our benefit, and that, therefore, we should do our best to take care of them.

THE BOGUS DEMOCRACY AND THE WAR.—We commend the following paragraphs from the editorial columns of the rebel sympathising press to the consideration of the Democrats who are still following in the footsteps of the Vallandigham Democracy:

"We would see Old Abe hung by order of Jeff Davis, before we would urge any man to volunteer in a war like this."

The above is clipped from the Selingsgrove (Pa.) *Times* by the Stark co., (Ohio) *Democrat*, with the following indorsement:

"The above plain and truthful talk we commend to our friends, especially to those who have been induced to aid by their money and otherwise the bounty and schemes of the abolition leaders."

To which we add another:

The editor of the Somerset *Democrat*, this State, was exempted from the draft last summer, and has recently explained his motive for applying for the exemption by saying that he believes "war is disunion," and therefore he cannot be "made an instrument to such an end," and adds, we don't believe in it and therefore don't go."

The so-called Democratic party claims at the present time to be the war party of the country. Three editors of so-called Democratic papers intimate the reverse. Who shall decide when doctors disagree?

General Grant Presented with the Lieutenant General's Commission.

Washington, March 9, 1864.—The President of the United States, this afternoon, formally presented to Major General Grant his commission as Lieutenant General. The ceremony took place in the Cabinet chamber, in the presence of the entire Cabinet, Genl. Halleck, Representative Lovejoy, Gen. Rawlins, and Colonel Comstock, of General Grant's staff, the son of Genl. Grant, and Mr. Nicolay, private secretary of the President.

General Grant having entered the room, the President rose and addressed him thus:

"General Grant:—By the nation's appreciation of what you have done, and its reliance upon you for what remains to do in the existing great struggle, you are now presented with this commission, constituting you lieutenant general in the army of the United States. With this high honor devolves upon you also a corresponding responsibility. As the country herein trusts you, so, under God, it will sustain you. I scarcely need to add that with what I here speak for the nation goes my own hearty personal concurrence." To which Lieutenant General Grant replied as follows:

"Mr. President:—I accept this commission, with gratitude for the high honor conferred. With the aid of the noble armies that have fought in so many fields for our common country, it will be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectations. I feel the full weight of the responsibilities now devolving on me, and I know that, if they are met, it will be due to those armies, and, above all, to the favor of that Providence which leads both nations and men."

The President then introduced the General to all the members of the Cabinet, after which the company was seated, and about half an hour was spent in pleasant social conversation.

APPOINTMENTS.—A special Washington dispatch dated 13th March, says that General Sherman is appointed to General Grant's late command and General McPherson to General Sherman's. General Hallock is Chief of Staff of the army at Washington.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

The War in the Southwest.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—Gen. Sherman has destroyed forage and provisions enough to subsist the rebel army from three to six months.

In one place he destroyed over $2,000,000 of property, and in other places immense stores. Thousands of bushels of wheat were consumed.

He brought in large droves of cattle, several thousand head of mules, 8,000 negroes, and over 4,000 prisoners, with trifling loss of men and material on our side.

In addition to this, by the destruction of very important railroad lines, General Sherman has released General McPherson's corps from guard duty along the Mississippi, and restored him to active service.

General Grant, when on his way east, expressed himself entirely satisfied with the situation of military affairs, and spoke in the highest terms of General Sherman's expedition, which had given the rebellion the severest blow since the fall of Vicksburg.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Hanging of 23 Union North Carolina Volunteers.—Riot at Raleigh.—The Old Flag Displayed.—The State Garrisoned with Rebel Troops.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Letters from Newbern, dated March 7, state that everything is in readiness for the reception of the enemy, whose mysterious movements are difficult to understand.

The Kinston correspondent of the Raleigh *Confederate*, in speaking of the hanging, on the 6th, of twenty-three captured soldiers belonging to Colonel Foster's command, as deserters from the rebel conscription, says the prisoners were accompanied to the place of execution by a large concourse of people, and a strong military escort. They ascended the scaffold with a firm, elastic step, and met their fate with unflinching fortitude and determination. They asked for no quarter and scornfully spurned all overtures of concession on condition of returning to duty in the Confederate service. After making their peace with their God, they fearlessly proclaimed their readiness to die for their country, against which they say they had been forcibly conscripted to fight. A more sublime exhibition of loyalty to the old flag was never witnessed. The multitude were moved to tears, and openly denounced this cruel massacre, which is causing desertions from the Confederate service by the wholesale, and creating an indignation which it is feared will be uncontrollable.

A conscript deserter, who came in the Union lines at Washington and joined the 2d North Carolina Volunteers, heard his officers say that Plymouth was to be the first point of attack.

A Union soldier, who recently escaped from the Goldsboro prison, informs General Peck that a great riot occurred at Raleigh on the occasion of the hanging of the native Union soldiers at Kinston, and that General Pickett's troops from that place passed through Goldsboro, with all possible despatch, to quell the outbreak in that city, where the stars and stripes were conspicuously displayed, and much violence and excitement prevailed. The press was not allowed to speak of the matter, and the Raleigh Standard was suppressed soon afterwards.

Refugees from the interior bring intelligence of the rebels garrisoning the whole State of North Carolina with troops, at all prominent points, for the purpose of checking the Convention movement and keeping the people in subjection.

It is reported that the rebels intend hanging the entire number of Union soldiers captured by them from Col. Foster's command, fifty-one in number, half of whom have never been in the rebel service.

Ira Neal, a drummer boy, fifteen years of age, who had never been in the rebel service, was among the number hung at Kinston on the 15th. The native Union troops have taken the matter into their own hands, and have given such of their officers who approve of severe measures an opportunity to resign; and have also given a warning that immediate death will be inflicted on any officer who hereafter offers to surrender to the enemy or to ask for any quarter. Deserters from the rebel conscription, and those who have been in the rebel service, take the ground that after accepting the President's amnesty proclamation they become loyal citizens of the United States, to which Government military service is justly due from them, and which they have no desire to withhold, but demand as their right to be sworn into the service. Being deserters, they expect to be hung if caught by the enemy, hence their enlisting into the United States service will not increase their danger. As for repairing to Fort Monroe, for the purpose of being sent North, and being thus expatriated from their families, they will not submit to it.

The North Carolina Union Cavalry (white,) headquarters at Plymouth, are organizing with increasing success.

The North Carolina Union Artillery, Major Jameson commanding, with their headquarters at Newbern, is filling up rapidly.

The 1st and 2d North Carolina Union Volunteers are ready for action.

The Re-Election of Speaker Penney.

In the Senate on Tuesday the 8th, Speaker Penney asked leave to make a personal explanation, and spoke in substance as follows:

At the last session of the Senate, I was elected, by your partiality, to fill the chair of Speaker. Since then, I have endeavored to discharge the duties of the position with a conscientious regard for my oath. If I have failed, it has not been from any disposition or desire to wrest the rights from any Senator.

It is proper to state that I have listened to many things apparently harsh, but have received no discourtesy to myself of which I can complain. I will endeavor to define my position.

At the beginning of the session I came here as Speaker, duly qualified and elected. According to custom I called the Senate to order, believing it was my duty to act until organized.—I believed, also, that it was my duty when the body was organized to continue to act until my successor was elected. This view I adopted, with a due regard to my oath, and took the position without consultation, but not from any impulse. I have always believed that the Senate was a continual body, and that it had necessarily been made so by the Constitution. When I took the oath of office I took all the contingencies and responsibilities, among which was that of filling the executive chair. When I came, chosen by you, to discharge the duties, I came with the clearest conviction that it was my duty to preside until a successor was elected. I believe that under any other construction the Constitution would be deficient and a complete farce, and that the State might be left without a Governor, a Senate or any official to preside at the head of affairs.

Permit me to rehearse the state of affairs. We found the country in a condition leading every patriotic man to look with anxiety upon the working of its machinery, and requiring every citizen to observe all the principles of fundamental law. I asumed the responsibility of retaining the chair.—While doing so I have always yielded the right of the Senate to choose another presiding officer, if it thought proper. I found the Senate evenly balanced, and the country in a state of war. It was necessary that the Government should be maintained in its perpetuity, and I took the responsibility. I am willing to admit that I chose to violate what had been the precedent for years, that is, for the Speaker to step out of the chair. My view of the practice was that this action on the part of the incumbent had been from motives of delicacy, and that he did not resign his position. I chose, under the circumstances, to disregard this courtesy, and deemed it my duty under my oath to do so, believing it to be the proper course. Others think that the leaving of the chair is a virtual resignation of the office. If they are right I have only to repeat that, under the peculiar circumstances, I was convinced that my proper course was to retain the chair until the Senate required me to vacate it.

I have endeavored to confine myself to parliamentary law until the rules of the Senate were adopted. I have been charged with being a usurper, (although always with courtesy to myself.) Such charges have not affected me in any way. The only credit I claim is that of having acted conscientiously. It has been said in argument that practice and precept are in favor of the vacation of the chair. On this I have stated my views. It has also been said that when one-third new members take their seats the office of Speaker is vacated until they have voted for a new incumbent. I have searched the law in vain for any such decision. The rule, if carried out, would prove too much, for if every new member is entitled to vote for Speaker, a new speaker would have to be elected when every new member takes his seat.

I believe that these are three methods by which the functions of a speaker cease, viz: By the resignation of the incumbent By the limitation of his time by law. By the expiration of his term as Senator.

In the present case there was no resignation. There is no law on record fixing the time for which he shall hold his office, and there is no present illustration of the last proposition.

The Senate has determined not to proceed to the election of a Speaker.

I do not pretend to say further than that, as far as my own experience goes, I have had the opinions of men of both parties, both Republicans and Democrats, up to the time of the meeting of the Legislature, that the speaker elected at a previous session held his office until a successor was elected.

Senators seem to think that my occupation of the chair obliges them to vote against propositions to which they would otherwise lend their sanction. It thus places me under peculiar personal circumstances, for legislation is retarded. It seems to me that if I am the impediment to the legislation of the State, it is my duty to resign. My own condition and desires must always be subservient to the public interest I have, however, no desire personally to be the presiding officer, although flattered by your partiality. If I can, then, by resigning my position, facilitate the public interest, I do so cheerfully, with many thanks to my associate Senators, and imputing no motives of disrespect to any one.

Speaker Penney then resigned his position, and on motion, the Senate proceeded to elect a new Speaker.

The vote was, Mr. Penney 17, Mr. Clymer 16, so Mr. Penney was declared duly re-elected, and was escorted to his seat and sworn in.

Virginia Constitutional Convention.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., March 10.

ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.—The following report of the committee on emancipation was passed at 12 o'clock to-day by the Constitutional Convention now in session in this city. There was but one dissenting vote. One hundred guns are now being fired in honor of the event, and bells are ringing thro'out the city.

Mr. Watson, on behalf of the chairman of the committee on emancipation and education, submitted the following report:

Your committee on emancipation beg leave to introduce the following as a part of the Constitution of Virginia, to be inserted in the same under the caption of *slavery and freedom*:

1. Slavery and involuntary servitude, except for crime, is hereby abolished and prohibited in this State forever.

2. Courts of competent jurisdiction may apprentice minors of African descent on like conditions provided by law for apprenticing white children.

3. The General Assembly shall make no law establishing slavery or recognizing property in human beings.

STATE TREASURER.—The election of State Treasurer takes place to-day, Wednesday. Hon. Henry D. Moore is the nominee of the Union Senators and Representatives, and will be elected.

The Interview between Lee and McClellan--A Disclosure.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1864.

The exposition in the *Tribune* of an interview which took place near Antietam between McClellan and Lee, is both corrected and confirmed by a responsible communication which appears in the *Chronicle*. It was published in the *Tribune* that a written communication had been sent to the Secretary of war, by a cousin of Lee, a Maryland legislator, stating that during the battle of Antiotam General Lee had his headquarters at his house; that on the night after the battle he sent a messenger into our lines to Gen. McClellan, requesting an interview at his headquarters; that Gen. McClellan accompanied by some of his staff, rode that night through the rebel lines, and had a long interview with General Lee, who, among other things, informed McClellan that his army was crossing the Potomac.

The points corrected by the correspondent of the *Chronicle*, who signs himself "F. W.," are—"1. I am not a cousin of General Robert Lee. 2. No interview could have taken place between the parties during the battle of Antietam at my house, as I live about ten miles from that place. 3. The interview took place three or four days afterwards, and was rather at the suggestion of a mutual friend than courted by either party. 4. At the time of the meeting General McClellan was alone, and General Lee came through the lines of the United States army under my escort, I having received a solemn pledge of personal safety from General McClellan for us both. 5. The communication was not made by myself. The interview lasted some three hours, during a short part of which time I was present."

Francis Waldron is the name of the Maryland legislator who wrote the above communication in the Chronicle, and his character is well mentioned by a number of our generals. Mr. Waldron, in his letter, gives no hint of the conversation between the rival commanders during the time he was present at the interview. Mr. Waldron is now held to testify, and a number of witnesses have been summoned by the Congressional Committee. The worth of the report that Genl. Lee told McClellan that his army was crossing the Potomac will soon be ascertained. If the Government was not informed of this interview, its concealment by McClellan was criminal, and naturally leads to further suspicion. Otherwise the only point to be investigated is the nature of the interview. The whole matter, however, appears to be a disclosure.

New York Democrats in Tammany Hall.

Tammany Hall, in New York, has long been known as the Democratic national wigwam. Its chiefs are called Sachems and Sagamores, and its ritual is a sort of imitation of aboriginal customs and forms. It has its secret councils and public festivals. Its valuable corporation property is managed by venerable trustees. Tammany has given law to party leaders, rewards to party servants, elevated favorites, and struck down opponents. In former days it has stood by the South and Slavery, and expelled the high and the low who did not bow down to the black idol. The heroic has ever been popular in Tammany, and now the War Democrats have possession of the old wigwam. The Tammany Sachems are on the war path. Monday evening, the 7th, Tammany Hall was packed with an enthusiastic crowd, to hear speeches by the Hon. E. F. Purdy, Generals Hancock, Meagher, Viele, Schurz, and Hon. Jas. T. Brady. Every patriotic sentiment uttered by the speakers was loudly applauded, and the war spirit ruled.—The object of the meeting was to aid in filling Gen. Hancock's corps, and enable that gallant soldier to take the field. We have room only for an extract or two from the speeches of Purdy and Brady, widely known as old New York Democrats:

Mr. Purdy said: We have met here for no political purpose, but to vindicate the cause of our country, which is more important than the advancement of any party. Partisan as I am, and as I expect to be, I will unite with any man who will vindicate the cause of our country, the preservation of the Union, and the Constitution, and the supremacy of the laws. In the language of one of our most distinguished New Yorkers, I would say, shoot down the first man who insults the American flag. [Cheers.] Those who are not with us let us brand them as traitors. We must make no step backward. Now is the day, now is the hour to let a voice go forth from old Tammany that will say to the constituted authorities, that there is but one sentiment in the city of New York and that is, to defend the Union or die in the attempt. [Cheers.]

Mr. Brady was introduced and greatly cheered. He said:

It is a long time since I have spoken in Tammany Hall. I do not think it is my fault. [Cheers.] It is thirty-one years since I first, in the halcyon hours of life, breathed such words as I might utter for the Democratic cause, and never since, whatever the tongue of slander may have said, have I uttered any words unbecoming the faith in which I was educated—the faith of General Andrew Jackson. [Cheers.]

Any man, and every man who, in the face of this rebellion, with the sentiments proclaimed by the South to the North, for one moment permitted himself to talk about peace, except upon the principle of restoring the authority of this government over every inch of our territory, was a scoundrel. [Cheers.] I have seen men in the city of New York, continued Mr. B., whom I know and could call by name, lurking in the porticos of hotels—I could point them out within one mile of this place, and I could prove the charge upon them, and, so help me God, I will attempt to prove it if they present themselves before the American people for their suffrages—how they steadily read the extras proclaiming the defeat of our arms, and chuckle over any reverses to our cause.—[Cries of "Shame."] "Shame!" it is a feeble word to express the infamy that belongs to them to the very echo of eternity. I would not insult the word "shame" by applying it to those miserable, debased, dastardly, dirty cowards. [Cheers.]

There is one fact which should not be forgotten. Right or wrong, the North has relied upon itself in this struggle. It did not ask the aid of any foreign power, but the South, which claimed all the chivalry, basely at the moment of the outbreak, bended the pliant hinges of the knee, and lowly and obsequiously sought that Louis Napoleon and Great Britain would come over to help them. [Laughter.] And before the war had continued long, it was conclusively demonstrated that each section of the American people was superior to the authority of England in the fight. I beg of you, on the bended knees of my soul, as long as you think the American name worthy of any regard, to consider whether the position assigned to the North does not give it a deserved eminence. Standing by itself in majesty, disdaining any aid from that power of England, which has nothing better to do to-day than to murder New Zealanders and Japanese, and leave Denmark out in the cold, though related to it by blood and marriage. But I look for you, who will enlist under my friend, Gen. Hancock, one day to avenge the insult which the nations of the old world have attempted to put upon us, and though it may not be true that the Cossack shall let the velvet snout of his horse rest upon the waters of the Thames in England, yet I hope to God that the banner which I see before me may be carried by our posterity from a people ranging from the Aroostook to the Pacific, and may teach the whole world that as we were peaceful in the hour of prosperity, we were fearful in the hour of our revenge. (Cheers.)

New Hampshire Election.

First Gun in 1864.—A Decided Union Triumph.—Large Union Gain in the Popular Vote—Gov. Gilmore Re-Elected by the People.—His Majority over Six Thousand.

The annual election in New Hampshire for Governor, Council or State officers, Legislature, &c., was held on Tuesday last, March 8th. There were but two tickets in the field for State officers, one unconditional Union, with Gov. Gilmore at the head for re-election, and the other Copperhead. Owing to the fact that some 10,000 volunteers, mostly Union men, had enlisted in the U. S. Service during the past year, and by the laws of New Hampshire could not vote, it was feared and generally believed that the Copperhead ticket would be successful. But we are happy to say that the result was a splendid Union triumph. The latest returns sum up as follows

For Gilmore, (Union)	30,161
" Harrington, (Cop.)	23,941

Gilmore's majority thus far 6,220; last year the joint Democratic majority in the same towns was 5,239. Union gain over last year's vote, 6,056; Democratic loss on vote, 5,403.

The whole Union State Ticket is also elected by a similar majority. Ten of the twelve State Senators are Union, and in the House there will be a Union majority of about eighty. Thus nobly does the old Granite State lead off in the campaign of 1864.

Another Great Union Triumph.

The Soldiers' Voting Bill Endorsed in New York.

The State of New York held a special election on Tuesday last on the proposed amendment to the Constitution giving soldiers and sailors from that State, absent in the service tho' otherwise eligible, the right to vote at all future elections. The "Peace Democrats," or Simon Pure Copperheads, of course opposed this righteous measure, and in the city of New York they gave nearly 7,000 votes against it. Though the vote was light, the majority in the State in favor of the Soldiers' right to vote will be immense. This, we need scarcely say, seals the doom of Rebel sympathisers in the Empire State.

Now let a similar amendment, which has already passed two successive Legislatures, be put to a vote of the people of Pennsylvania this Spring or Summer, and Copperheadism will be completely wiped out in the Keystone State at the Fall elections.

The Presidency.

Secretary Chase's Letter of Withdrawal.

The following is the letter of Mr. Chase, declining to enter the Presidential canvass:

"Washington, March 5, 1864.—My Dear Sir: In reply to a friendly letter from you, I wrote you briefly, not long ago, about the wishes expressed by many, that my name might be favorably regarded by the people, in their next choice of a President; and closed by saying that, should our friends in Ohio manifest a preference for another, I should accept their decision with the ready acquiescence due from one who has been already trusted and honored by them beyond merit or expectation.

"The recent action of the Union members of our legislature indicates such a preference. It becomes my duty, therefore—I count it more a privilege than a duty—to ask that no further consideration be given to my name.

"It was never more important than now, that all our efforts and all our energies should be devoted to the suppression of the rebellion, and to the restoration of order and prosperity, on solid and sure foundations of union, freedom and impartial justice; and I earnestly urge all with whom my counsels may have weight, to allow nothing to divide them while this great work, in comparison with which persons, and even parties, are nothing, remains unaccomplished. Cordially your friend, S. P. CHASE.

"Hon. James C. Hall, Senate Chamber, Columbus, Ohio."

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Mch. 16, 1864.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

The Public Schools.

The public schools of this place closed on Friday last, and will remain closed for six weeks. Saturday last the election was held for Teachers to act during the coming session of nine months, and the following are the names of those selected.

School No. 1 Mr. S. B. Chaney
" 2 Miss J. Anderson
" 3 Mr. J. R. Simpson
" 4 Miss Ellen Glazier
" 5 Miss Jennie Brown
" 6 Miss J. Drayton.

More Soldiers.

We are pleased to see our place filled with the brave boys. We would like to name all those who have re-enlisted and returned, and we can say that they look well, better, perhaps, than when they left here, and appear to be cheerful and contented in the duties of the cause in which they are engaged. Success to them and the efforts they are making to re-establish the supremacy of our Government.

Spring.

The spring time is rapidly advancing, and cold, dismal winter is as rapidly retiring. We can welcome warbling songsters, gentle winds, and balmy evenings, but we cannot welcome the pest by day—the fly, and that other unbearable tormentor by night—the mosquito. They have no fond corner in our affections.

Released.

The imprisoned soldiers of week before last have been released; having paid costs of the damages, they felt so jovial in perpetrating. They who dance must pay the fiddler. After being released they were *guardedly* escorted to the Provost Marshal, who sent them back to their company.

1st of April.

This common moving day is fast approaching. At this place we do not expect much bustle, attendant on moving parties, but we can pity those who are compelled to "change their base," and also those possessed of a roving disposition, and unable to content themselves in one position.

The Farmers Hotel.

This hotel, now occupied by Valentine Hoover, will be occupied by Abram Jacobs after the first of April.

Rumor Refuted.

The rumor circulated among our citizens that two soldier darkies from this place were hung by General Sherman for being implicated in an outrageous affair in his department, we are informed has proved untrue, letters having since been received from them.

Scarlet Fever.

There are several children of this place afflicted with this disease, and three have died from its effects. We do not think there is any lessening in the number of cases; great precaution is taken to prevent the contagion from spreading.

Changeable.

Sunday last was a very changeable day in the state of the weather, sunshine, clouds and rain following each other in rapid succession. Indeed, so much were some deceived in the appearance of the weather, that many who went to church in the morning without umbrellas, were obliged to return in a drenching rain. Truly this is a world of changes.

☞ Millinery and Straw Goods—every variety—opened out at H. Wards, Read adv.

Soldiers' Claims.

We call attention to advertisement of G. W. J. Geisinger, in another column.

Released.

Lt. Jos. A. Green, son of S. Miles Green, of Porter township, is amongst the number released from Libby prison a few days since, and returned to Gen. Butlers Department.

Preserve Your Teeth.

Every one knows the value of a perfectly sound and cleanly set of teeth. There is no feature in the human visage, unless it is the eye, more fascinating to the beholder than a row of cleanly, pearly teeth. All who know their value do all they can to preserve them, by daily and regularly washing them of accumulated impurities. We would not recommend a lavish use of the different corroding tooth-powders that are palmed off to the purchaser as tooth-preservers, but would advise one and all, young and old, to use the brush, an article that cannot be dispensed with in the cleaning and preserving of teeth. We wish all our readers to bear this in mind, and provide themselves at Lewis' Book Store, with both tooth-brush and tooth-pick. Frequent application of these two necessaries, we guarantee, will ensure beauty, preservation and attractiveness in your teeth.

Sorgo Sugar, &c.

A. B. Brumbaugh, James Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., Agent for Clark's Sorgo Mills and Cook's Sugar Evaporators in Huntingdon and Blair counties. Pure Cane seed for sale at Huntingdon, Martinsburg, &c., in time for planting.

Also, for Prince & Co's Melodeons, and Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines. Send stamp for Circulars, &c.

Flower and Garden Seeds.

A fresh supply received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Spectacles.

A fine stock of Spectacles just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Pocket Knives.

A new stock just received at Lewis' Book Store.

Trees, Vines and Plants.

All who want fruit should read Taylor and Cremer's advertisement in another column. Now is the time to make your purchases from the extensive assortment on hand.

Diphtheria.

An English physician, who says he has cured 1000 cases of diptheria, recommends his treatment, which consists in thoroughly swabbing the back of the mouth and throat with a wash made thus: Table salt, two drachms; black pepper, golden seal, nitrate of potash, alum, one drachm each. Mix and pulverize, put into a teacup, which half fill with boiling water, stir well, and then fill up with good vinegar.—Use every half hour, one, two and four hours, as recovery progresses. The patient will swallow a little each time. Apply one ounce each of spirits of turpentine, sweet oil and aqua ammonia, mixed, every four hours to the whole of the throat, and to the breast-bone, keeping flannel to the part.

DECISION OF THE SECOND COMPTROLLER ABOUT BACK PAY AND BOUNTY TO HEIRS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.—In a case where heirs of a soldier have claimed full bounty, though there were arrears due by said soldier on pay account, &c., it has been decided by Comptroller Brodhead that there is nothing in the law of July 20, 1861, and July 11, 1862, changing the practice under former bounty laws, to the effect that the soldier's indebtedness must be deducted from his bounty. Under the system of allotments, soldiers send so large a portion of their pay to their families that, when they die in service, a small balance on account of pay will often be due to the United States, which, justly, should be deducted for the contract of enlistment does not bind the Government to give for the soldier's services monthly pay and rations, bounty, and whatever balance may be due from the soldier at his death, a balance arising frequently from allotments for the benefit of the parties to whom the bounty descends.

Our Army Correspondence.

Camp Co. D. 149th, Pa. V. V.
Hdqrs., 3d, Division 1st C. A. P.
Culpepper, March 3, 1864.

FRIEND LEWIS:—Being unemployed I concluded to while away the monotony of camp life by writing you a communication. As to who will be the next President is something of deep concern to the soldier, as well as to the people. But yet there is something else of grave import to the soldier, and that is, will he have a vote at the coming presidential election? His sacrifices in defence of the country demand it, and no difference what those men may think or say, who sympathize with the rebellion, the representatives of the loyal States should see to his welfare, and that he may deal through the peaceful medium of *the ballot box a death blow to copperheadism*, and to those who oppose the Government. A man who takes life in hand and goes to fight his country's battles should certainly have the privilege of enjoying this right, sacred to every American citizen. And the question is asked will he have it? The preservation of the national life, the speedy close of the war, and these taken into consideration, are enough to influence every candid person, if he is a patriot, that the soldier, Union soldier, the guardian of property and life, should have his vote. One desertion has occurred in the regiment this winter, it being from company D a young man by the name of Stephen Cox, a substitute from Little York; the service not meeting his appropriation he took a french, and left for parts unknown. Desertion nowadays is considered rather a hazardous undertaking, and those caught are punished severely for this military crime. Two deaths has taken place in the 149th, Pa., this winter. A young man by the name of Will Bond; he was a volunteer I believe from Pittsburg, Pa., *death*, occasioned by chronic diarrhœa; the other was a conscript from Perry county, named John Stoner; his frail constitution soon broke down in undergoing the hardships of the service. The downy bed with the assiduities of home were changed for the hard ground, and at last, poor fellow, he has found a soldier's grave. Peace to their ashes. And may what they labored for be consummated by their brave companions. We had quite a rain accompanied by snow and the ground this morning has a whitish appearance. I am really glad to hear that old Huntingdon county can complete her quota without a draft. She has the right kind of patriotism when once rightly aroused There is nothing doing in the army of any moment A reconnoissance was made but I have not learned the particulars. I have just understood that a cavalry fight took place near the Rapidan. Our loss was some forty killed, Rebel loss not definitely ascertained. Well I will close. NIMROD.

Terrible Railroad Accident--Three Lives Lost.

The Cleveland Herald brings us the following details of a terrible railroad accident, which happened on the Toledo & Cleveland Railroad on Wednesday night, the 10th. The Toledo Express, which left Cleveland at 7:55 on Wednesday evening, was running into Bellevue about eleven o'clock at night. A short distance east of Bellevue is a side track running round to a wheat warehouse belonging to private individuals, and the switch leading to it is placed in a curve. As the train was passing round the curve at its regular running rate of speed, Engineer John Allen saw that the points were wrong. He immediately sprung the Cramer brake and reversed the engine, but the headway was so great and the distance so short, that the train ran in on the side track and dashed into some empty cars standing there, completely wrecking them. The locomotive and tender passed through the wreck with *comparatively little injury*, and the engineer and fireman, who stuck to the engine, crouching down to avoid the flying pieces, escaped without injury. Two Express cars, the baggage car, a second class car, and one first class car were smashed by the collision, and in a few minutes they took fire. One little girl in the second class car was killed by the collision, but the other passengers were got out in safety. William Allen, the baggageman, and his brother, a brakesman on the train, were in the baggage car at the moment of the collision. On hearing the Cramer brakes sprung, brakesman Allen ran between the piles of baggage to reach the platform and put down the regular car brake, when he was buried among the falling baggage crushed to death, and it is supposed, burned up, as his body has not been found.

Baggageman Allen was also caught in the wreck, and jammed down by the legs so that he could not extricate himself. As soon as possible Conductor Ames and some help endeavored to get him out, but he was wedged in so tightly that their efforts were unavailing. Meanwhile the fire was spreading rapidly, and scorching those working to relieve the unfortunate man. Conductor Ames had his hands and face badly burned, but still continued to work. Allen begged those around him to cut off the leg, which was tightly wedged in the wreck, and an axe was found, but no one would use it, until a man, employed in putting up telegraph poles, took it, and chopped off the leg at the thigh. Allen was then drawn out of the ruins, and lived about three quarters of an hour. He was injured internally.

The warehouse took fire from the burning cars, and was destroyed, together with about fifteen thousand bushels of wheat contained in it. No clue to the cause of the accident has yet been obtained, other than it was occasioned by the switch being turned wrong. It is reported that a number of the boxes and packages in Express cars were found in the morning rifled of their contents, and it is therefore supposed that the act was that of a gang of villians whose object was plunder.

Our Troops in the Field.

It has been officially stated that on the 1st of January, 1863, the number of men actually engaged in the important work of suppressing the Rebellion was eight hundred thousand. It is gratifying to know that official estimates show that this number has not been impaired by losses or by balancing recuperation by draft and volunteering at the present time. A letter from an officer of repute says that the last call of Mr. Lincoln for two hundred thousand men was not made from motives superinduced by present or actual necessity, but as a stroke of military policy to put our army at one million of men for coming operations during the spring and summer. Small calls will be made in future to get men to replace those who may be disabled in any way. As there is much misapprehension relative to the present strength of our armies, and a persistent effort has been made in certain quarters to create the impression that they would take the field, at the opening of the spring campaign, with a numerical strength inferior, or at least not superior to that with which the last campaign was closed, the following figures, derived from an official report made by the Provost Marshal General, will be read with interest:

It will be perceived that the statistics show a large increase both in numerical and effective strength. The number of volunteers from January 1, to November 1st, 1863, was 62,243. During the same period the draft realized 36,000—making a total of 98,243 new men. Our total losses in this time from all causes—by battle, disease, captures and discharges—did not exceed that number; so that on the 1st of November last the strength of our armies was substantially the same as it was on the preceding 1st of January. Since November 1st up to Monday, February 22d, there had been formally mustered into the service under the President's last call over 110,000 men, and 10,000 more had enlisted but were not yet mustered in. This would make our forces 120,000 stronger than they were on the 1st of January, 1863. Besides those, up to the end of the third week of February last 65,000 colored troops have been reported as regularly organized, and 15,000 more had been enlisted but not yet organized into regiments. Of the colored troops that have been organized, it is stated that 25,000 are already so efficient in military duties that they can be safely employed in offensive operations, and the remaining 40,000 are so proficient that they can act in garrisons, fortifications, depots, &c., thus filling the place of an equal number of veteran white troops who are made available for active operations. In addition to these the Invalid Corps numbers nearly 25,000, who, in addition to other duties, are employed in garrisons and elsewhere, and liberate an equal number of troops who are fit for field duty. The result is that the effective offensive strength of the army at the present time is greater by 210,000 men than it was on the 1st of January, 1863.

As relates to the number of veteran soldiers who will be lost to the army by the expiration of their term of service, it is shown that these will be much less in number than has been believed. The total number whose 3 years' service will end previous to the first of January, 1865, is not over 200,000. Only one-sixth of these are entitled to their discharge before the 1st of August next, so that the great mass of them will be available for the spring and summer campaign now opening. Moreover, there is a certainty that more than half of them will re-enlist for the war. Up to the twenty-second of February, over 80,000 veterans had re-enlisted; and it is confidently expected by the War Department, that before the tenth of the present month the number will range from 110,000 to 120,000.

Hard Nuts to Crack.

Few people are aware of the large number of impregnably fortified works that are being constructed along the Mississippi river by our troops—mainly by our negro troops. By *impregnable* we do not mean that all these works are absolutely beyond the possibility of capture by any conceivable force; but simply that they cannot be taken by an enemy that could be marched or massed against them—not for instance by the whole military power of the Southern Confederacy, much less by combined armies and navies of France and England. The rebels indicated to us what were the strongest natural positions on the river; and some of them they made a hard effort to hold, but in each and every instance they failed for the want of proper appliances.

These positions, such as Port Hudson, Vicksburgh and others, have been taken hold of by our troops, and around them have been built new works compared with which the rebel works were contemptible, while our appliances of artillery and our iron-clad naval supports add indefinitely to their superiority. We venture to say that if Jeff Davis were to marshal all the armies of the South against *Vicksburg*, he could not capture it in twenty years, nor, for that matter, in twenty centuries. And there are twenty places on the Mississippi river of which the same thing might be said. We should like to enquire of Jeff. Davis what he proposes doing about it?

MARRIED,

On the 6th of March, 1864, at Altoona, by Rev. Cyrus Cort, Mr. JOHN SNOWALTER, to Miss MATILDA J. MOORE both of Huntingdon, Pa.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. D. M. Giles Mr. JOSHUA M. BOOHER Jr., of Co.—22d Pa. Cavalry, and Miss EVELINE WHARTON, of Cromwell Tp.

DIED,

In this place on the 3d, inst., JOHN CHALMERS, youngest child of John and Annie M. Read, aged 1 year and 9 m. "Suffer little Children to come unto me."

In this Borough, March 11, 1864, JAMES GWIN, son of John and Anna Read, aged 5 years 10 months and 19 days.

In McConnellstown, on the 7th ult., Mrs. BARBARA NAIL, wife of John Nail, aged 66 years, 7 months and 21 days.

Mrs. Nail was a regular member of the German Reformed Church, and during her life evinced the spirit of an humble Christian. Her death was hopeful and peaceful, and no doubt she is with the Saviour in whom she believed.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

March 15.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7.00@7.00
Common and Superfine	$5,75@6,25
Rye Flour	$6.00
Corn Meal	@ bl $5,50
Extra White Wheat	$1,75@2,00
Fair and Prime Red	$1,60@1,65
Rye	$1.33
Corn, prime Yellow	$1.21
Oats	.83
Barley Malt	@ bu $1,65
Cloverseed, @64 lbs	$8,00
Timothy	$2,75@3,00
Flaxseed,	$3,15
Wool	.68@81c
Hides	.10

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour @ bbl	$6,50@7,25
Extra do @ cwt	3,75
White Wheat	1,50
Red Wheat	1,40
Rye	1,22
Corn	1,10
Oats	.75
Cloverseed	8,50
Flaxseed	2,50
Dried Apples	1,50
Butter	.25
Eggs	.15
Lard	.15
Ham	.18
Shoulder	.12
Sides	.12
Tallow	.10

POCO METALLIC PAINT

Prevents roofs and exposed walls from leaking. Dries hard under water. PAINTS MORE THAN TWICE the surface white lead will. Wears longer and is no higher in price. Stands heat better than red lead.

SMITH BOWEN, Agent,
Office, back 130½ North Fourth St.,
Feb17,1864-1m Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of A. B. CUNNINGHAM & CO., will please call and settle their accounts. A. B. CUNNINGHAM & CO.
Huntingdon, Mch. 16, 1864-3t.

Life Insurance.

THE Board of Trustees of the PENN Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, have declared a DIVIDEND of 40 PER CENT, on all cash premiums received in 1863, and have decided to receive the Scrip Dividends of 1857, 1858 and January 1859, in payment of Premiums. All persons entitled to dividends will please call upon the undersigned and receive them.
Mch. 16,1864-3t. R. ALLISON MILLER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Wm. Campbell, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of William Campbell, late of Tell twp., Huntingdon county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.
JOHN SILVER,
Mch 16, 1864-6t* Administrator.

TREES. PLANT TREES!

Messrs. Taylor & Cremer have an extensive assortment of large and thrifty FRUIT TREES, at their Nurseries at Huntingdon, which they will sell at their o'd prices: Apples at $12 @ $15, per hundred; smaller trees at $10, per hundred; Peach at $10 @ $12,50, per hundred; Pear and Cherry at 50 @ 75 cents each; Plum and Apricot at 40 @ 50 cents each; Nectarine 25 cts. each; Quince 40 cents each. Also, Grape Vines, Blackberry, Raspberry and Strawberry plants of the choicest varieties at the usual prices. Also, Shade and Ornamental trees, such as Silver Maple, Ash, Larch, Norway Spruce, Arbor Vitæ, &c. *Send in your Orders.* [Mch16-1m*

Collection of Soldiers' Claims.

BEING located in Philadelphia, and having superior facilities, I will attend to the Collection of Bounties, Pensions, and Back Pay for Soldiers, their relations, or heirs. W. J. GEISSINGER.
Mch10,1864. Box 2281 P. O., Philada.

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
Of the *latest importations*, and of the newest and most fashionable styles.

OUR STRAW DEPARTMENT
will compriso every variety of Bonnets, Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line; of the latest and most approved shapes and styles.

Soliciting an early call, I remain
Yours, respectfully,
H. WARD,
Nos. 103, 105 & 107 North SECOND St., Phila.
March 16,1864-1t

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 15th of January, A. D. 1864, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 11th day) of April next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 15th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the 88th year of American Independence.
GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, A. D 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for "approval by the Court" on Wednesday, the 13th of April, A. D. 1864.

1st. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels set apart to Mary A. Wagoner, widow of George W. Wagoner, late of Dublin township, deceased.

2. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels set apart to the widow of Abram Ramsey, late of Springfield township, deceased.

3. The goods and chattels set apart to Elizabeth Carothers, widow of Jonathan Carothers, late of Shirley township, deceased.

4. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels set apart to the widow of John Fleming, late of Dublin township, deceased.

5. The goods and chattels which were of Wm. Colebaurn, late of Franklin township, deceased, taken by his widow, Elizabeth Colebaurn.

6. The goods and chattels which were of Chas. Green, late of Oneida township, deceased, taken by his widow, Catharine Green.

7. The goods and chattels of Charles J. Snyder, late of Juniata township, deceased, taken by his widow, Ann Snyder.

8. The goods and chattels which were of John J. Decker, late of Oneida township, deceased, taken by his widow, Christiana Decker.

9. The goods and chattels which were of John Spitzer, late of Dublin township, deceased, taken by his widow, Susan Spitzer.

10. The goods and chattels which were of George W. Speer, late of Mount Union, deceased, taken by his widow, Jane A. Speer.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Mch. 16, 1864. Clerk.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 11th day of April next, (1864,) to wit:

1st. Account of James G. Corbin, guardian of Luden Thompson McDonald, now deceased, minor child of Rachel McDonald; deceased.

2d. Partial account of Saml. M. Cox and Daniel Beck, Executors of John Beck, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.

3d. Account of David Snare, guardian of B. F. Lang, minor child of Patrick Lang, late of Walker township, Huntingdon county, deceased, said minor being now in his majority.

4th. Administration account of John Cox, one of the *executors of Edward Cox, late of Barree township, Huntingdon county*, deceased.

5th. Administration account of Abraham and Lewis Carothers, executors of Samuel Carothers, late of the borough of Shirleysburg.

6th. Administration account of Robert Johnston, administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of Wm. Hays, deceased.

7. General guardianship account of John Huey, guardian of Ann W. Fleming, William M. Fleming, Elizabeth M. Fleming, Robert M. Fleming, Margaret J. Fleming, Milton F. Fleming, minor children of Martin Fleming, late of Brady township, Huntingdon county, deceased, with a separate account of each ward attached to the same.

8. The guardianship accounts of James Gwin, guardian of Nannie A. Gwin and Alexander D. Gwin, minor Children of Alexander Gwin, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, filed by David P. Gwin, administrator of said James Gwin, now deceased.

9. The guardianship accounts of James Gwin, guardian of Currance Swoope and Sarah Swoope, minor children of Caleb Swoope, late of the township of Union, deceased, filed by David P. Gwin, administrator of the said James Gwin, now deceased.

10. The general, and also the separate, guardianship accounts of Hon. James Gwin, guardian of Ellen P. Dorsey and Mary M. Dorsey, minor children of Greenberry Dorsey, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, as filed by David P. Gwin, administrator of the said James Gwin, deceased.

11. Final account of Moses Robison, surviving executor of *John Watt, late of West township*, deceased.

12. Administration account of David Black and R. W. Black, executors of George W. Black, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, with a distribution account to *be presented for confirmation with the same.*

13. The guardianship account of James Stewart and Samuel Mitchell, testamentary guardians of the minor children of Wm. D. Black, deceased, as filed by the *administrators of the said James Stewart, together with the* said Samuel Mitchell.

14. Administration account of William Reed, Esq., sole executor of David Barnish, late of Morris township, dec'd.

15. Account of *David Snare, trustee appointed to sell* the real estate of Sophia Hoffman, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

16. Account of John S. Stryker, administrator of Peter Stryker, late of Porter township, Huntingdon county, deceased.

17. Account of David Snare, Esq., Trustee of the estate of George Hefright, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

18. Administration account of George Lang, surviving administrator of Patrick Lang, late of Walker township, deceased.

19. Guardianship account of Samuel Rorer, guardian of John S. Bowman, a minor son of George Bowman, late of Shirley township, deceased.

20. The account of James Cree and David Welch, executors of Jonathan Cree, late of Dublin township, deceased.

21. The supplemental and partial account of George W. Owens, administrator of Thomas M. Owens, late of the borough of Birmingham, deceased

22. The account of J. Simpson Africa, administrator of the estate of Rebecca Campbell, late of Walker township, deceased.

23. The account of Eli P. Brumbaugh, surviving administrator of Mary Myers, late of the township of Hopewell, in the county of Huntingdon, deceased.

24. Administration account of John P. Watson and David H. Campbell, *administrators of Samuel Watson, late* of Walker township, deceased.

25. The administration account of James Kor, administrator with the will annexed of Mary Kor, late of Brady township, deceased.

26. Administration account of Hon. James Gwin, who was the Executor of the last will and testament of John Armitage, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, filed by David P. Gwin, Administrator of said James Gwin, deceased.

27. Final account of Geo. C. Bucher acting Executor of Conrad Bucher, late of the borough of Alexandria, dec'd.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Register's Office, Register.
Mch. 16, 1864.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.
GOODS SOLD
At Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
HAVE REMOVED
From their place of business, on Hill Street,
TO THEIR NEW BUILDING
On RAILROAD STREET, near the Jackson House,
Where they intend doing
A WHOLESALE BUSINESS.
MERCHANTS AND OTHERS,
Who buy goods by the piece or package,
WILL FIND IT to their ADVANTAGE
TO GIVE US A CALL.
WE KEEP A
General Assortment of GOODS,
Such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
FISH, SALT,
NOTIONS, &C., &C., &C.,
WE WILL SELL GOODS
AT THE LOWEST
PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES
A. B CUNNINGHAM & CO.
Huntingdon, Mch 9, 1864.

The Mooresville High School.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Shaver's Creek and surrounding community that the first quarter of the summer session of the MOORESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL will begin April 11th and close July 1st, 1864. Also, that the second quarter will open August 8th and continue eleven weeks.

Whole expense per quarter (eleven weeks) for Board, Room-rent and Tuition in common English, only $28.

Ornamental Painting, Wax Fruit and Flowers, will be taught on reasonable terms.

For further information address S. C. McCLAIN,
Mch.9,1864-1t Mooresville, Hunt. co., Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of John Borst, dec'd.

The undersigned, Auditor, appointed to hear exceptions to the account of Benjamin Hartman, administrator of John Borst, decd., and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of said administrator amongst those entitled to the same, will attend to his duties at the office of Miles & Dorris, in Huntingdon, on FRIDAY, the 18th DAY of March next, at ten o'clock, A. M.; at which time all persons are required to present their claims before said auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.
WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.,
Huntingdon, Mch2,1864.* Auditor.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Estate of Charles J. Snyder, dec'd.

Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Charles J. Snyder, late of Juniata township, Huntingdon county, deceased. All persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims present them, properly authenticated, to us.
ANN SNYDER,
J. PETER SNYDER,
Feb 24, 1864-6t.* Adm'r.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY
AND
FARM OF 200 ACRES,
AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale his valuable mill property and farm of 200 acres of land, on Shaver's creek, two miles from Petersburg, Huntingdon county.

The property will be sold separately or all together.

The property can be seen by calling on the subscriber; and terms made easy.

Dec. 23, 1863. THOS. F. STEWART.

AUCTIONEER.

THE undersigned, a LICENSED AUCTIONEER, will call Sales in the counties of Cambria, Huntingdon, Blair, and Mifflin. He trusts, from past experience in the business, he will merit patronage, and render satisfaction to all who entrust to him their sales. Terms moderate.
Address,
ELLIOTT ROBLEY,
Mch9-3t* Mill Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa.

FISHERS' COLUMN.

THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS
HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS,
ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay Cash for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A, Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FLAX, FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the fibre readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC, will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL.
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
ARE OPENING FOR SPRING, 1864,
100 pcs. $1 Fancy SILKS; 50 pcs. India Silks, $1. 100 pcs. Good Black Silks. 200 pcs. Ordered Plain Silks: 4-4 LYONS Black Silk VELVET. Brown Silks, $6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 per yard. Black Silks, $6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 per yard. Moire Antiques, all colors, Magnificent Grenadines. Magnificent Organdies. Richest CHINTZES and Percales. SPRING SHAWLS. New Household STAPLE GOODS.
N. B. General assortment of Men's Wear.
March 9, 1864-3m

LOOKING GLASSES.—For sale at the Hardware store of
Feb. 3, 1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

FOR SALE.

ONE OUT LOT, containing 2¾ acres, situate on the Warm Springs' road, and lying just north of a lot owned by John Scott, Esq. Inquire of
Mch. 9,1864-2t G. W. JACKSON,
Huntingdon, Pa.

GO AND SEE FOR YOURSELF The Stock of New Goods that is now opening—and for sale at LLOYD & HENRY'S.
Feb. 24, 1864. 1m.

WM. MANN'S AXES, at old prices, at the Hardware store of
Huntingdon, Feb10,64 JAS. A. BROWN.

FRESH SMOKED HAMS, DRIED BEEF and TONGUES, just received at
Feb. 10, 1864 LLOYD & HENRY.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Warriormark twp., on or about the first of Dec., 1863, a black STEER, supposed to be about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
THOMAS W. CANOE.
Feb. 17, 1864.*

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Hopewell township, about the first day of September last, a Heifer, about three years old, with black sides, white neck and head, black and white speckled back and belly white. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.
SAMUEL HUFF.
Mch2 1864*

PUBLIC SALE AT MARKLESBURG.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale at the town of Marklesburg at 10½ o'clock, A. M.,

On Tuesday, 22d day of March next,

a valuable farm of 80 acres, of which about 60 acres are cleared, in good order, all well fenced, a great portion of which is post and rail. It is known as the John Shultz property, and has thereon a fine log weatherboarded double house, a large new bank barn, large tool house and granery, a corn crib, also, a fine spring house (with the water running thro' it constantly) within ten steps of the dwelling; also, an orchard of over 100 trees just bearing.

The farm is beautifully situated, with a fine eastern exposure, within two miles of Marklesburg station, and about one mile from Coffee Run, with the best market at good cash prices in this section of the State.

There is a widow's dower in the farm, it will be sold subject to the dower, or the dower will be released, as the purchaser may desire.

Terms one-third in hand and the balance to suit the purchaser. Possession given on confirmation of sale.
JOHN MEGAHAN, HORATIO G. FISHER,
Auctioneer. Mch2,1864.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
[ESTATE OF MICHAEL BARNDOLLAR, dec'd.]
ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon County, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale *on the premises, on* WEDNESDAY, 16th day of March 1864, at one o'clock of said day, The following real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Clay, in the said county of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of William Corbin's heirs on the east, lands of David F. Stevens on the North, lands of James G. McNeal on the West, and lands of Samuel Gladfelter and others on the south. Containing one hundred and eleven acres and fifty two perches and allowances more or less; having thereon erected a two story frame house, log barn and other improvements.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, one third in one year thereafter with interest, and the remaining third at the death of the widow, her interest to be paid to her punctually and annually during her life; to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgments of the purchaser.
BENJAMIN WOOLLET
Feb. 3, 1864.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

The subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties that the Cassville Seminary will be open for instruction on the 4th April, for two quarters, of 11 weeks each. Gentlemen and ladies desiring instruction, for the purpose of qualifying themselves for teachers will please address,
GEO. F. DAVENPORT,
Cassville, Huntingdon co., Pa.
REFERENCES—R. McDivitt, County Superintendent, and others. Feb. 3, 1864.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.
JAMES CLARKE.
July 7th, 1863.

WANTED.—A Journeyman Miller, immediately, or a young man who would like to learn the milling trade. Address
A. J. McCOY, Spruce Creek,
Feb7,1864-4t. Huntingdon co., Pa.

OSCANYAN'S ORIENTAL ALBUM.

This unique and interesting collection of Twenty-three splendid Photographic Portraits of Oriental men and women, taken from life, in both indoor and outdoor costumes is now ready for sale. Price $5. Sent free by mail, on receipt of price. Dealers supplied at the usual discount. These portraits received a silver medal from the American Institute. C. OSCANYAN,
Feb-6t 27 Lafayette place, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION! You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM OVER ALL OTHERS in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of Feb3,1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH! Having a large stock of Hardware on hands, bought at old prices, I am daily selling goods l

1864. } PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. { 4681

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURER OF

WALL PAPERS,

& WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

Corner 4th and Market Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B. A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on hand. Feb24,1864-3m

---

G. W. Carpenter, Henszey & Co's

WHOLESALE DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 737 Market St., Philadelphia.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, and every other article which appertains to the business, embracing the most extensive variety; also, PAINTS, OILS and GLASS, of every description.

All articles purchased from us can be relied on as being of the most superior quality and at as low prices as they can be had. We can offer such inducements as will make it the interests of purchasers to lay in their supplies from us, and give us their future patronage, and invite all who visit the city, to call at our establishment. All orders addressed to us by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. W. CARPENTER & CO.,
737 Market Street, Philada.

Fe3-3m

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

THE UNIVERSALLY APPROVED

NONPAREIL,

and other favorite brands of fresh ground COFFEE,

FOR SALE AT

THE EAGLE STEAM SPICE AND COFFEE WORKS,

Nos. 244, 246 & 248 Nth. Front St.,

Corner of New St., Philadelphia.

De23-6m.] HOWARD WORRELL.

MEN WANTED FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States Infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous services.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if no now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.
ALEX. M. LLOYD,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

Huntingdon, July 8 1863.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.

De16, 1863. SIMON COHN.

TO THE BOOT & SHOE TRADE.

CHASE & PEDDLE,

MANUFACTURERS of UPPERS,

NO. 19 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

[UP STAIRS.] PHILADELPHIA.

Inform the trade that they keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's

BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS,

of every description, made only from prime stock and fitted with best materials, in the most fashionable city styles. Trial orders are solicited, and prompt attention will be paid to all orders sent to them.

TERMS, CASH ON DELIVERY.

Jan. 27, 1864-3m.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS — FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandize and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

Sept16,1863 R. ALLISON MILLER, Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

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ISAAC K. STAUFFER,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,

MANUFACTURER OF

SILVER WARE and IMPORTER of WATCHES,

No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,

PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Desert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*

Sept. 9, 1863-1y.

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS FOR SALE

at the Manufacturer's price—$40 to $45,

By T. H. CREMER,
Sept. 9, 1863.] Huntingdon Pa

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK AND FUR EMPORIUM.

No. 920 CHESTNUT Sreet, (formerly No. 708,)

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. invite the attention of their Friends to their large and superb stock of

FINE CLOAKS AND FURS,

unparalleled in any former season—

The increased accommodation afforded in our new location, enables us to devote the fullest attention to the

FUR DEPARTMENT,

which will be found well furnished with every description of FIRST CLASS FURS, which will be guaranteed as represented, or the money paid will be refunded.

ORDERS per mail will be carefully attended to, and delivered. Express charges paid, any distance inside of 100 miles.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
Sep 9, 1863-1y. No. 920 Chestnut street, Phila.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1863.

1863. 1863.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1863.

ACENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Sep 30, 1863

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my price.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Sept 30, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf. J. M. WISE.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

BIRNBAUM'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill treet, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1865.

1863. THE 1863.

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

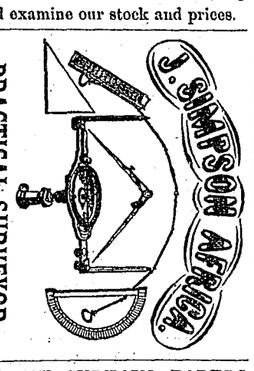
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.



PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS.	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,

AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 7, 1863.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 26, '65.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Tablets, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, goto
D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at
S. S. SMITH'S.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 18, 1857

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BY

MISS ELIZA ACTON.

Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes or dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ROHRER'S
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ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
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PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at it a true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchanges, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payments and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE

Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the Justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate broker, to the assessor, the banker, the clerk, to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tiller, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞ Price, 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing; and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Cholic, Strangulation Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy Diarrhea, Jaundice, Hepatirrhea, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog, Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Canker Scratches, Thrush and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers and other diseases of the Feet, Legs and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Rowelling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BE
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
Sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any. They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United tates and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELL, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. GODEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.
SAMUEL L. BREES,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice without exception.
WILKINSON, TETON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHE, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr. Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED. PROBT & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.
GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAYLAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
NICKLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John treet, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenlea's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hannaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hannaford & Payson.

Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC AN